UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.1/48/L.23
3 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 72 (d)

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: NUCLEAR-ARMS FREEZE

Bolivia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Mexico and Myanmar: draft resolution

Nuclear-arms freeze

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, adopted in 1978 and unanimously and categorically reaffirmed in 1982 during the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, 2/ the second special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly expressed deep concern over the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Noting the new trends that have led to an improvement in the international security environment,

Welcoming the announcement of the significant measures, including unilateral steps, by the Russian Federation and the United States of America, which could signal the cessation and reversal of the nuclear-arms race,

Encouraged by the decision of the Conference on Disarmament of 10 August 1993 to commence negotiations on a universally applicable and internationally verifiable comprehensive test-ban treaty,

---

1/ Resolution S-10/2.

2/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32.

Welcoming the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on further reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms, signed at Moscow on 3 January 1993,

Welcoming also the moratoriums on nuclear-weapon tests currently observed by France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America,

Convinced of the urgency of further negotiations for the substantial reduction and qualitative limitation of existing nuclear arms,

Considering that a nuclear-arms freeze, while not an end in itself, would constitute an effective step to prevent the qualitative improvement of existing nuclear weaponry during the period when the negotiations take place, and that it would at the same time reinforce the favourable environment for the conduct of negotiations to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons,

Welcoming the unilateral steps taken by the nuclear-weapon States for the cessation of the production of highly enriched uranium for nuclear weapons and for the shutting down of reactors producing weapons-grade plutonium,

Noting with concern that all nuclear-weapon States have not so far taken any collective action in response to the call made in the relevant resolutions on the question of a nuclear-arms freeze,

Convinced also that the current international situation is most conducive to nuclear disarmament,

1. Calls upon all States, particularly the nuclear-weapon States, to agree, through a joint declaration, to a comprehensive nuclear-arms freeze, whose structure and scope would be the following:

(a) It would embrace:

(i) A comprehensive test ban on nuclear weapons;

(ii) The complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

(iii) A ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

(iv) The complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

(b) It would be subject to an appropriate and effective integrated multilateral verification system;

2. Requests once again the nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report, or separate reports, to the General Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-ninth session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Nuclear-arms freeze".